ing.
Obtuary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes
of Respect, and all personal communications or
matters of individual interest, will be charged for
at advertising rates. Announcements of marriages
and deaths, and notices of a religious character, are
respectfully solicited, and will be inserted gratis

the whole country was cleared and exhausted in what are known as the old settled States of this Continent. So soon as this system of cultivation had exhausted the most productive land in South we find such an Eden? Yet, with these cours people began moving to

had failed.

A friend of mine had a plantation on which he thought Dixon's ploughing and culture would produce similar results. He read Mr. Dixon's articles with great care and attention; he bought the mules A friend of mine had a plantation on which he thought Dixon's ploughing and culture would produce similar results. He read Mr. Dixon's articles with great care and attention; he bought the mules and ploughe, and he ploughed and subsoiled until he could almost see the glitter of gold with each furious the plough turned. He had his land ploughed and harrowed and ready for the seed before his neighbor commenced work. About this time his neighbor, who had the same proved implements, went back to the old shovel plough, and pronounced Dixon a humbug. Here is a case where all the bearings were not taken into consideration. My friend attempted to accomplish in one year what Mr. Dixon had taken probably five years to do, turning the land shallow at first, and increasing the depth gradually, by which means he preserved what there was of soil left upon the land for the use of the plant.

The success of the farmer has been the

result of experiment, and not of knowledge; and so long as we work in the dark no specified result can be certain. It is self evident that all land must be ploughed, but how should it be ploughed depends upon the character of the soil. Sandy soil should be ploughed shallow first; it may be subsoiled to any depth, and the ploughing may be deepened year without injury to land or crop.

Clay and bottom land can be ploughed deeper, following with the subsoil, and increasing the depth in ploughing yearly. All land should be ploughed in the fall and winter, and get the benefit of frost and ice; land gets a great deal of fructiving power from ice and frost. We now fying power from ice and frost. We now have exhausted laud and improved im-plements which enables us to prepare the land thoroughly for the seed. We need something more. We get that in the commercial manures, which supply to the plant those chemical properties which have been exhausted by long culture and

We now have land and implements we now have land and implements, but we need something to make the land productive to a sufficient degree to pay the producer. We find underlying some of the land and waters in the lower part of the State a phosphatic deposit, which, upon being ground and rendered soluble, forms the basis of a manure, which supplies to lands those properties which have been exhausted. These mixtures, known as commercial manures. have become as commercial manures, have become experimental applications, paid the producer in some instances. The vast source of wealth to the State and farmer seems to be providential, and is the means by which we will be enabled to recover our losses in a great measure. If the farmers had known how to make proper use of this discovery, their lands would have improved yearly, instead of failing, after repeated applications of fertilizers. It is almost the universal system of the farmer to apply the extension of the farmer to the farmer to the extension of the extension o to apply the cotton seed, with its increased by the use of commercial manure, to some other exhausted land, instead of returning the same to the land that made Thereby they render the land less sluctive each year, after the first or second application. This system will not build up our exhausted lands, but have the reverse effect. The rotation of crops in some degree removes the difficulty, but even that will not effect it entirely.

Andersin



BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1877.

VOL. XIII---NO. 6.

An Essay Read Before the State Grange at Anderson, S. C. August 9th, 1877, by Col. Thomas Taytor, President of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Since the early settlement of this Continent the products of the soil have been the basis upon which our prosperity rests. We are an agricultural people, and require peace and quiet for the pursuit of agriculture. Originally, the patural fertility of the soil was very great; the timber was cut down and destroyed to enable the farmer to grow those products which fed and clothed the people of this country and a large portion of the people of the farmers was to cut down the timber and plant the same crop yearly without any rest to the land, until it became almost unproductive; then they turned their attention to clearing more land, and the same ruinous system was pursued until the whole country was cleared and exhausted in what are known as the old settled States of this Continent. So seen to four lands such depletion and pay the producer. The best evidence of the fermility of our lands is that they have been able to stand such depletion and pay the producer. The best evidence of the fermility of our lands is that they have been able to stand such depletion and pay the producer. The best evidence of the fermility of our lands is that they have been able to stand such depletion and pay the producer. The best evidence of the fermility of our lands is that they have been able to stand such depletion and pay the producer. The best evidence of the fermility of our lands is that they have been able to stand such depletion and pay the producer. The best evidence of the fermility of our lands is that they have been able to stand such depletion and pay the producer. The best evidence of the fermility of our lands increased in the Northwest, the Now England and did, for a time, render these lands were your of the very poor. The owners, however, saw the error of their culture, and adopted a system of rotation—planting. The same system would and did, for a time, ren Carolina, our people began moving to natural advantages, we are poor. Gennew States, which were represented as themen, the remedy is within our reach. more fertile, when the same system of planting and cultivating was pursued, until they, too, became exhausted to a great degree. It is apparent to us all that the result must be the same so long as this system of agriculture prevails.

Peace and quiet reigned over the land for almost a century; then came about a sectional trouble, which upset our State government and changed our system of labor. It then became necessary to resort to a different plan and mode of presented as themen, the remedy is within our reach. First, we must settle in our minds that we will stay where we are. There is no better place to move to, and then we must work in the constitution of the land. The land holds the power to prepare the food for the plant, but you have to put the material into it, just as you supply the stomach with food, which is then churned up and distributed to make blood, bone and muscle.

How is the fertilizer to be used with the largest result to the farmer? Is it

government and changed our system of labor. It then became necessary to resort to a different plan and mode of preparation to make the products upon the exhausted lands pay the producer. How was this condition of things to be relieved? That was the question to the farmers. He felt very little disposed to make an effort with almost a certainty of failure. Still, something must be done to enable him to support and educate his children. It was impossible to make canough manure on his farm to supply to the exhausted land what the plant required, and he felt disheartened at the prospect.

The improvement in agricultural implements had been very great, and he naturally turned his attention to supplyquired, and he felt disheartened at the prospect.

The improvement in agricultural implements had been very great, and he naturally turned his attention to supplying this defect in a measure by ploughing and better culture. In some instances this proved successful; in most cases it was ruinous to the land, burying what little soil was left in the land to such a depth that the plant could not reach it to make use of it; for observation proves that the plant does not penetrate beyond a certain depth to find and take up its nourishment; thus the land became less productive than before.

Teverse. I assert, without fear of contradiction, that fertilizers cannot be used successfully without ascertaining first, what the land has been exhausted of; second, what quantity of fertilizer the land will enable the plant to consume. This can be obtained only by analysis. This would be expensive to the farmers singly, but not so as a whole. There is one fact to be kept in mind. The constitutional tone of the land must be partially restored before you can reap large results from the use of fertilizers. Land that will produce 600 pounds of seed cotton without the aid of fertilizers will certainly produce from one-third to one-half nourishment; thus the land became less productive than before.

A few years ago the whole country went wild upon results of experiments by Mr. Dixon, of Georgia, and without calculating the effect of deep ploughing upon the different grades of soil that exists in each State, many planters adopted the plan laid down by Mr. Dixon for all soils; they made many failures, denounced improved implements and deep ploughing, and went back to the old shovel plough without knowing why they had failed.

A friend of mine had a plantation on which he thought Dixon's ploughing and

this time his neighbor, who had the same kind of soil, thrashed down his cotton and throwing a furrow upon it. This kind of soil, thrashed down his cotton and corn stalks, and with the old short shovel plough reversed the old beds and planted his crop. My friend, whose place looked like a garden, could not but feel a pity for the failure that was ahead for his neighbor. Both crops were planted, and both came up. My friend's heart went out in sympathy over the feeble effort made by his neighbor. But lo! the neighbor's crop soon passed his in size, and continued to do so up to harvesting. The result of harvest was still greater than between the growth and fruiting; and he, disgusted with imfruiting; and he, disgusted with imfruiting; and he, disgusted with imfruited, all opened and picked early in fruited, all opened and picked early in fruited, all opened and picked early in fruited, all opened and picked early in September. It may be said by some that September. It may be said by some that preaching and practice are two different things. I admit that you may preach always, but unless we practice we cannot expect to cure the land of poverty. The longer the land is without medicine and food for the plant, the more difficult will be the task of building it up. There is no time like the present to begin with the remedy. the remedy.

PLANTATION ENGINES.

An Essay Read Before the Summer Meeting of the State Grange at Anderson, S.C., on the 9th of August 1877, by Richard Tozer, Esq., of Columbia, Vice President of the State Agricultural Society.

Within the last 100 years steam has

been used for almost every purpose where a power has been required. No motive power known to man is equal to it. Engines of every form and size have been made and used. It has aided man-kind in spreading civilization and Christianity to the most remote part of the known world, and without it the commerce of the world would be brought to a standstill. The plantation engine may be said to date from 1849, when Mr. Wm. Libby, of Charleston, built the first plan-tation engine that we have any record of, tation engine that we have any record of, and was used on a rice plantation on the Cambahee River. Previous to the war between the States, this class of engine was unknown in the upper part of this State, but the change in our labor system compelled our planters to adopt labor-saving machinery, wherever it could be adopted. And I know of no machinery that has responded more profitably to the farmer than the steam engine. No investment will pay a better interest for the amount invested. To gin cotton with horse power, it takes four good horses to run a fifty-saw gin, and if they turn out four bales per day they are doing pretty well. It costs about \$2.50 per day to feed this stock. A good six-herse engine is capable of running two fifty-saw gins, and if the gins are in good order they should turn out from ten to twelve they should turn out from ten to twelve bales per day, at a cost not exceeding fifty cents for fuel, for an engine constructed on proper principles should not consume over half a cord of wood to perform the above work. So you can readiform the above work. So you can readily perceive that there is much advantage in using steam over animal power. The same economy is obtained at whatever work you apply the steam engine to work you apply the steam engine to—
threshing grain, grinding corn and sugar
cane and sawing lumber, for even as
small as a six-horse engine can be made
to saw with a thirty-six-inch saw mill,
costing about \$200, from twelve to fifteen
hundred feet of lumber per day. And
here let me say I believe the plantation
engine will co more to solve the fence
question then all the legislation that can

and a steam engine, he can always have a stock of lumber on hand for any im-

provement he may desire to make. the plantation engine since it first intro-duction, but others are yet in store for this little friend of the farmer. Whenever it is requisite to move the present engine from one locality to another, a team has to be taken from the field to move it. This is not economy; for the plantation engine having double the power it takes to move its own weight, should be made to propel itself and draw whatever machine it is to work. This is done in other countries. The arguments that arises here is our roads are bad.—
True, our roads are bad indeed, but they can be improved, and there is ample room for our County Commissioners to show us what they know about road making. Gentlemen, give us a good country road and we will give you a plantation. country road and we will give you a plantation engine that will move over the country without taking the team from the field at your busiest time, when your crops need working most.

A few words on the construction of a plantation engine, and I close: The first and most important part is the boiler; this should be built of the best iron. The locomotive tyne is the best steam genera-

this should be built of the best from. The locomotive type is the best steam generator that has yet been produced. The flues should, for burning wood, not be less than two inches nor larger than three inches, and a sufficient number introduced, with the surface of the fire box, and the strength of the fire box. to give from ten to twelve square feet to the horse power, and of a sufficient strength to withstand a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch. The engine should be composed of as few parts a pos-sible for its proper movement and made of the best of metal, that it may be made as light as possible. One very essential part is the pump. This should receive the best attention, for many a life has been lost through an engine's pump failing to work and the water in the boiler being allowed to fall below the proper height. Proper attention should also be given to the safety valve, so that, should the engine have to stop working, or because of statesmanship necessary to control the overgrown corporations and monopolies of the country, and to eman-cipate trade and industry frem the special and unwise legislation, which are at the bottom of our late troubles, as we do of the need of a great standing army to suppress insurrection and compel the submission of the people to the existing order of things. We hear, also, of the need of a great standing army to suppress insurrection and compel the submission of the people to the existing order of things. We hear, also, of the neatural order of our Republican so-ciety, and introduced in our system those obnoxious features which have in all times tended to make the rich richer. in the end, and avoid those cheap machines which are a curse to the purchaser and a disgrace to the builder. They are made to sell, and often kill these who try to get work out of them. Purchase your machinery as near home as possible. In so doing you will not only confer a benefit on your own citizens, but you will add to the wealth of your State by keeping your money at home, and by carrying out your money at home, and by carrying out that principle so often talked off—build up factories of your own.

Senator Beck on Party Discipline. We invite public attention to the re-narks of the distinguished Senator from Kentucky on the subject of Democratic organization at this time. His career in the House of Representatives during the dark days of Radical ascendancy was so marked by consistency and courage, that among numerous eloquent and able men Kentucky chose him to represent her in the Senate. On the 4th of August he delivered an elaborate and powerful speech on the political situation. We have no room to-day to do more than re-produce the following extract, which we trust our public will read carefully:

"Democratic policy is coming to the front, equality of States and people, home rule and local self-government has been conceded already—with a majority of States presided over by Democratic Governors, with a clear majority of all the people, regardless of race, color or previous condition, on our side; with a majority of white votes larger than the white vote cast for General Washington on either occasion when he was unani-mously elected President of the United States; with the House of Representa-tives in our hands, and the Senate almost so; with the certainty that it will be so at the expiration of the present Congress it is certain that we cannot only inaugu-rate, but carry out in the near future, all the reforms we demand and pledged our-selves to maintain in the platform of the party as proclaimed at St. Louis. party as proclaimed at St. Louis. With such prospects, with such a cause, when we all know that success is only possible through ity of action and purpose; when the only tactics left to the enemy is to divide in order to conquer us, it scems to me to be the very extreme of madness and folly for Democrats now to allow anything to separate or weaken them. I can hardly understand how mea can run 'independent' or 'ote for 'independents' at a time like this. I fully appreciate the policy of Radicals, who cannot elect a member of their own

fully appreciate the policy of Radicals, who cannot elect a member of their own party, foste g discontent and placing in office refractory or rebellious Democrats; but how any Democrat can either abandon or weaken the power or the discipline of his party now passes my comprehension. Keutucky's motto should be held up before the eyes of all—'United we stand, divided we fall.' Our strength Onsists only in our unity. strength consists only in our unity. Separately we are atoms, combined we are invincible. The single arrow could be snapped like a reed; the well-wrapped bundle of arrows could not be bent. In open enemies than secret foes. Those who cannot act with the Democratic or-ganization had better join the Radical

party.
"The organization and discipline of a army. Our strength in Kentucky is our most dangerous source of weakness. Personal wrangles for place rarely divide us when our opponents are equal, or nearly equal, in strength; they spring up and destroy us when the opposition can only be felt in our dissensions by throwing its weight into one scale or the other. That is their policy now, all over Kentucky is our certain indication of the decay of civic virtue among the people of the commonwealth, or of the disgraceful imbecility of its administration.

I realize as fully as any one the importance of preserving civil order and represents that when the arm of the President was invoked by Governors of a common the decay of civic virtue among the people of the common wealth, or of tho disgraceful imbecility of its administration.

I realize as fully as any one the importance of preserving civil order and represents the common than th party must be as compact as that of an army. Our strength in Kentucky is our be felt in our dissensions by throwing its weight into one scale or the other. That is their policy now, all over Ker o ky. Strict party discipline alone can counteract it. If a soldier, in time of war, who had enlisted in your army, refused to obey orders, lert the ranks, called himself independent, and professed to be fighting on your side while he was drawing his ammunities. fighting on your side while he was drawing his ammunition, provisions and supplies from the enemy, you would drive him from among you or shoot him as a deserter. You know that the enemy would never support a soldier in any conflict, civil or military, who is not in their opinion aiding their cause and weakening the man they are seeking to defeat. I repeat, our only safety is in unity, subordination to party discipline, obedicate to the will of the majority; and all who refuse to conform to party orders and support our nominees had orders and support our nominees had best be driven into the camp of the

enemy." -- Journal of Commerce.

good stock of fear meer on hand the farmer can eas the up his fences. The Reduction of the Army and the Establishment of a Militia. From the New Orleans Democrat

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1877.

If the strike and riots which have just disturbed the country shall prove insufficient to areuse the American people to a full sense of the dangers upon which they have been driven by the unconstitu-tional and centralizing policy of the Re-publican party, with the habits of profli-gacy its political methods engendered, and the monstrous brood of soulless mo-nopolies and administration created, there is little prospect of peace for us in the

No such uprising of any class of the population has ever occurred in any civilized country without an adequate cause; and if we are wise and just, instead of expending our resources of denunciation upon the mobs which have alr 4dy been suppressed by canister and beauty. suppressed by canister and lunger, we will demand of those in authority and entrusted with legislation a remedy for the evils in our system which have excited the working people to law breaking and victores. and violence.

and violence.

If such remedy be not promptly discovered and applied, far deadlic evils will oping up around us and strike their pernicious roots deeper and more firmly into our institutions. The wild riotings which so recently startled and terrified the country were but "the forests of gourds that overton the infant coders and gourds that overtop the infant ceders and aloe trees, but like the prophet's gourds wither on the third day." The riots caused much suffering, destroyed much property, and resulted in the loss of a number of lives. That is all they did in the way of harm and they are never never the suffering the way of harm and they are represented. the way of harm, and they are over now; but new life and vigor have been impar-

of Communism, there would be little to apprehend. The impracticability of Communism renders its advocates, except as rioters and robbers, quite innoxious. But the theories of government, to which the troubles have given such aggressive prominence, while threatening to our free institutions and to the peace and security of the country, are not only practical theories, but extremely fascinating theories.

will venture, below he diag.

will venture he diag.

w

ing on their knees to apologize for with and eager to concede any demand the administration or the Republican leaders may make for an increase of the army and navy.

I trust, however, that the com sense of the people will see the folly of all such propositions. The late riots do not suggest the need of a standing army nor the propriety of turning over general government the control of the railway and telegraph lines, nor of otherwise concentrating power and patronag at Washington. What they do sugges is the necessity of reversing the central-izing policy of the Republican party and returning to the strict Democratic theory of government.

THE ARMY. I have never been so thoroughly con vinced as I am now that the army should be abolished, or at least reduced to the number of men needed to defend the frontier and protect the public property. When it becomes necessary for the general government to interpose to preserve the peace, maintain the laws and protect property in the several States, there will be an end of the principle or right of local self-government. The States may continue for a time to exercise by sufferance that right, but it will be by sufferance only. The time of the present of the pr ance only. The time of the utter de-struction of the right will depend upon the caprice or convenience of the central power at Washington. The surest safeguard of the public peace, the safest power to aid the civil authority in time of public discontent, and at the same time, to preserve and protect the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, is a well orgrnized militia. It is a scandalous shame that the Governor of any State of the American Union should

tance of preserving civil order and repressing lawless violence; but I confess that when the arm of the President was invoked by Governors of sovereign States to maintain their authority, and the regular army was called upon to fire upon and shoot down American citizens, the Federal government assumed, to my imagination, at least, much of the grim and forbidding aspect of despotism, and I could not repress a sentiment of contempt for the degraded Sister of Contempt for the Contempt fo tempt for the degraded States too feeble and spiritless to maintain their own

It is to be hoped that the America people have enough love of liberty re-maining to prompt them to rebuke this senseless clamor for the increase of the army, and I trust that the Democratic press of the country will renew its de-mand for a still further reduction of both the army and navy. These institutions are not needed by the country, and existing in any considerable strength, they are a living danger to the constitution and the rights of the State Facilities. the rights of the States. Each State should be able to maintain its own laws, to repress disorders within its own bord ors, and, in ti e of public danger, furn

tration have imposed upon the country a system of monopolies which has been the curse of every nation in which it has ever flourished. The press has been quite exact in fixing the limit of the and merciless exactions of these corpora-tions. Almost without an exception, every paper I have seen has declared that the men had the right to refuse to work for the wages offered by the railroad companies, but that they had no right to prevent others from working. In a nor-mal condition of affairs this is an indisputable proposition. But why has the press been so particular in fixing the limit of the rights of the working people while it failed to note and denounce the notorious facts that the corporations have grown stronger than the laws which they subservient Congresses and Legislatures have granted them unconstitutional, anti-Republican and extraordinary privileges. encroachments, and now are to dominate the commerce of the country and to oppress the working people. If the strikers exceeded their right under the laws, in preventing their fellows from working for the wages offered by the companies, anomalies in our government: that they are the creatures of corruption, that they have held themselves higher than all constitutional authority, and have trampled upon private rights, public justice and

And thus has been produced the conthe way of harm, and they are over now; but new life and vigor have been imparted to the centralizing ideas of the late administration.

We do not hear so much of the measures of statesmanship necessary to control the overgrown corporations and revolutions. It may be that the strikers overstepped the boundary of private rights, but the monopolists first disturbed the economy of society, and discontrol the overgrown corporations and those between capital and healthful relations between capital and labor. we do not hear so much or measures of statesmanship necessary to control the overgrown corporations and tions between capital and labor. Let the blame rest upon those who first trans-

cess of steam may be allowed to escape free. A mounted engine should be made to follow in the track of a common country wagon, for by so doing it will be easier on the animals pulling it. In purchasing an engine I would advise you to get the best, for it's always the cheapest in the end, and avoid those cheap machines which are a curse to the purchaser and a disgrace to the builder. They are and a disgrace to the builder. They are made to sell, and often kill these who try made to sell, and often kill these wour to the manners of the sums, out of which three-fourths of them sprang; of army officers and corrupt and subservient politicians. Many even of the miserable fools who composed the howling mobs of last week, cried out for this combination and concentration of the less happy than Epicurus' gods, but as indolent and impotent; while the boundless living chaos of ignorance and hunger of army officers and corrupt and subservient politicians. Many even of the miserable fools who composed the howling mobs of last week, cried out for this combination and concentration of the powerful and unscrupulous agencies which had worked their misery, and, combined, would crush them under their heel as though they were worms of the dust.

COMMUNISM AND CENTRALIZATION.

impassably separated from it; opposed, uncommunicating, like forces in positive and negative poles. And the gods of this lower world sit aloft on glittering thrones, less happy than Epicurus' gods, but as indolent and impotent; while the bound-less living chaos of ignorance and hunger welters terrific in dark fury under their feet." Is it wonderful, then, that there has been an outbreak of the people; that ignorance, inflamed by wrong and misery, has risen up and lifted its brawny arm to strike at the gods whom venality If in the midst of all the turmoil, and following its cessation, we had heard only of Communism, there would be little to apprehend. The impracticability of Communism renders its advocates.

The policy of largely increasing the army in particular is advanced and urged with renewed pertinacity by many of the ablest generals of the country, and we need not be surprised if, when Congress assembles, we find many half-witted Democratic papers crawling on their knees to anologize for with. society and ride down the people, the millions they have cost the corporations and the trade of the country will be a cheap price for the blessings they will

Transfer Taxes and Freight Discrim-inations against Charleston.

the minds of many of the merchants of this city there is great necessity for changes in several matters touching bus-

1st. A union freight depot near the water, so that vessels can load and unload directly out and in the freight depot, would save the unnecessary expense of forwarding. The expense of transfer under the present system, alone is quito enough to drive from Charleston such trade as that which has the advantage of importing over competing lines. It has been remarked that the Enterprise Rail-road was a great addition to the trade of Charleston in facilitating through freight at low rates. The road, if the road beds are kept in order, as a passenger road, is certainly an improvement. But freight Railroad can be carried for ten per cent. less by wagon, and if our streets are kept only in reasonably good order, such contract would be a desirable one. A union freight depot along the water front, so that vessels can load and unload through freight, or o''er freight, if is desired, direct out and in the depot, would enable us to compete with Port Royal, Savannah and Wilmington, and also bring back to us from Alabama, Georgia, part of North Carolina, and the upper portion of South Carolina, the business now diverted—the trade for heavy goods such as baganging, ties, phosphate, salt, syrups, and fraw sugars and molasses. raw sugars and molasses.

have found it necessary to call upon the Federal government to repress disorders within its borders. Such a necessity is a certain indication of the decay of civic 2nd. We should do away with the habit build other markets in opposition. Fully two-thirds of the very best trade above Columbia have already left Charleston. And, as to the extent our cotton business suffers in consequence of high rates of freights from Anderson and thereabouts, the inclosed letter will explain to you. Will you explain, and in that way con-yince the officers of the South Carolina Railroad, agents of steamers, factors and merchants that in the past the commerce of Charleston has been injured, and con-sequently their own business through heavy freight charges and discrimination in freights on goods from Charleston,

It is high time that something should be done. In a few months we can look for the trade to the What should and freight on such goods as are shipped from Charleston to the interior of our State, and also without the least delay, reduce Starks. rates of freight on cotton, especially from the upper portion of our State. This lit-tle change alone will work wonders for Charleston; and why is it that the South Carolina Railroad works so persistently against the commerce of this city?

CHARLESTON. "I have the promise of lots of cotton the reverse effect. The rotation of crops in some degree removes the difficulty, but even that will not effect it entirely. You must return all the increased production of an acre of land, which is used as manure, to the same land, and not attempt to build up two pieces of land.

A NEW ENGLAND TRAGEDY. Brothers Shot on a Sunday Under the Shadow of a Church.

Savov is one of the smallest towns in Massachusetts. It lies among the mountains near the Hoosac tunnel, and the people are all farmers, but its reputation is very bad. Many of the people are Spiritualists and Adventists, and it was in Spiritualists and Adventists, and it was in front of the Adventist Church that a tragedy took place last Sunday that reads like a story of Southern or frontier life. On the greensward by the church door, while the congregation were standing by, a young and desperate fellow shot two men and fired his revolver at another, threatening a woman's life, and then forced the son and nephew of the men whom he had shot to drive him to a place of safety. The terrified congregation while the congregation were standing by, a young and desperate fellow shot two men and fired his revolver at another, threatening a woman's life, and then forced the son and nephew of the men whom he had shot to drive him to a place of safety. The terrified congregation stood by and let him escape, and as he disappeared over a hill he turned and waved his hat. This happened in a New England village on Sunday, under the shadow of a church.

In Savoy two brothers Albert in the said shadow of a church.

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In Savoy two brothers Albert in the said shadow of a church.

In Savoy two brothers Albert in the said shadow of a church steps, and pointing the revolver at him.

Starks prostrated himself, and then Blanchard, turning on his heel, marched proudly up to the church steps where the congregation were standing looking quietly on his strange scene. Blanchard of the Starks family, standing on the church steps, where the congregation were standing looking quietly on his strange scene. Blanchard, turning on his heel, marched proudly up to the church steps where the congregation were standing looking quietly on his strange scene. Blanchard, turning on his heel, marched proudly up to the church steps, where the congregation were standing looking quietly on his strange scene. Blanchard, turning on his heel, marched proudly up to the church steps, and she disappeared over a hill he turned and waved his hat. This happened in a New England village on Sunday, under the steps where the congregation were standing looking quietly on his heel, marched proudly up to the church steps, and she disappeared over a hill he turned and she church steps, and as he church steps, and

shadow of a church.

In Savoy two brothers, Albert and
Francis Starks, live. They are both farmers and have the reputation of being
peaceable men. Francis has a family, years old, who are twins. The little girl, Clara, is the innocent cause of the tragedy. Some time ago Herbert E. Blanchard

returned to Savoy from California, and, according to his own sto f, he has seen a good deal of life for a man just turning twenty-three. During the four years that he lived in California he appears to have learned all that life in the mines can truck but there is rethered. teuch; but there is rather too much brag-gadocio about his confessions of bloody deeds, of shooting scrapes, and other crimes. Since he returned he has been at work on different farms in Savoy, and for the last three weeks has worked for Philo Tower, and was a good farm hand.

A few weeks ago he, as he says, formed an aitachment for little Clara Starks, and was paying her honorable attentions. Clara appears to have received his advances favorably, for she met him many times. Stories, however, reached her father's ears about Blanchard's former life. It was said that he already had two wives, that he had boasted of his conquests of young girls' affections, and that, moreover, he was a bloodthirsty fellow who slightest provocation. This is probably net true. Blanchard was fond of "talking big" and making the eyes of the Savoy youth open with astonishment as he told of his wild adventures, but no authentic report of his ever be re having shown any violence to any one can be obtained. He admits having been married twice, but says that he is divorced from one wife and that the other is dead. Mr. Starks He also told several people in Savoy that "Herbert Blanchard could not have his Clara." Blanchard says that when Stark't fold him his visits must cease he

which we learn the following facts: Herbert Blanchard of West Hawley became enamored of a fair damsel residing in Savoy, who received his attentions in opposition to paternal exhortation, conse quently they had to hold their meetings sub rosa. Wednesday evening, the 18th, sub rosa. Wednesday evening, the 18th, they had their secret meetings, and the young Adonis was wending his way home, accompanied by Clarence Starks, when the stillness of the night was broken by the report of a pistol and the whizzing of a bullet uncomfortably near. Blanchard picked up a stone and started in the direction of the would be assassin, who arose from a thicket of brakes and fired again, but in his haste, the bullet Blanchard was found in a bedroom flew wide of its mark, and before he could fire again Blanchard was just in the thouse, and the posse came rapidly to the house. Blanchard was found in a bedroom armed with a shotgun. He had peered through the blinds, and saw that he was rear of his flying coat-tails as they fled towards the forest, when all trace of him

to have determined to be revenged. A few days before the Sunday of the tragedy he was in the neighboring town of West Hawley, and met there Wm. L. his way to shoot Francis Staras, that are proposed to settle with him with powder and ball. Starks at that time was away, which probably prevented Blanchard his way to shoot Francis Starks, that he which probably prevented Blanchard from carrying out his threats. He told Burnett also that the next time he met Starks one or the other of them would sleep cold that night. Nothing seems to have been done by the Savoy people to pre-vent the execution of these threats.

on the execution of these threats.

On Sunday morning, July 29, the little Advent Church was well filled. Elder Sears preached to the congregation, and during his sermon Blanchard came in and stayed a little while. Before the services the total control of the services the total control of the services the services for the services the total control of the services the services of the services the services of th vices were finished Francia Starks left the chapel. After the morning meeting the people stood on the church steps talking about the bad weather, the crops, &c., while the choir was inside rehearsing for the afternoon service. Somebody at this time showed little Clara the above account of the shooting and the sid hundred. count of the shooting, and the girl burst into tears. Her fither was standing near by, talking with several persons, among whom was Blanchard's father. Seeing his daughter in tears, Starks asked her what the matter was, and she showed him the newspaper. Just then young Blanchard was seen coming up the road with a friend; and Starks went to him rapidly and very indignant. He accused Blanch ard of causing the insertion of the article in the newspaper, which Blanchard de-

nied.
"Go away or I shall hurt you," said Starks.

Then Starks wanted Blanchard to step

one side with him to talk the matter over, and Blanchard told him that if he over, and Blanchard told him that if he wanted to say or do anything there was no better place than where they were. Accounts differ as to what followed. Some of the witnesses say that Starks shook his fist in Blanchard's face; others say that he did not; but all agree that Blanchard struck Starks twice, and that both clinched and fell. Albert Starks then ran up to help his hypother, and the then ran up to help his brother, and the congregation on the church steps looked complacently on. Albert pulled Blanch-ard off of his brother, and all three lay

struggling on the bank. Then Blanchhad just seized Albert Stark's hair when the report of a pistol was heard. This was immediatety followed by another re-port, and the heap of struggling men sep-arated. Francis Starks jumped up and ran down the street, and Blanchard fol-lowed, firing three shots at him. Then he turned back, and seeing Albert stag-gering toward the church, he went to him.

him. "Hold up your arms," said Blauchard

to the dying man.
Starks did so. "Now go down on your knees," so.d Blauchard, pointing the re-

at her he said, "Damn you, I've a good mind to shoot you too."

"Herbert, stop this," said the mild school teacher, Zebulon Kemp, and then Blanchard pointed his revolver at Kemp, who struck it just as it was discharged, the builet pleughing the ground. Just then Blanchard's father soized him from behind and held him while somebody in the crowd at last mustered courage to the crowd at last mustered courage to

take the revolver away.

Blanchard was then released, and rushing into a neighboring house, seized a shot gun, and said he was going to get even with some of the rest of them, but the gun was taken away from him. He then walked coolly over to the church, where Albert Starks lay gasping, the bullet having entered below the left shoulder and passed through the body. Blanchard looked at Starks a moment, and some one told him Starks was dying.

"Served him right," was the only response.

The men who had stood around and seen all this, who saw Albert Starks, apparently breathing his fast, and who knew in a few moments that Francis Starks had been shot through the groin, and who had seen the Starks had been shot through the groin, and who had seen the attempt made to shoot Mr. Kemp, and heard the threats made to Mrs. Haskins—these men appear to have done nothing to arrest Blanchard. He moved around among them without anything being said to him except, perhaps, a mild remonstrance. Blanchard himself, however, at last thought that it would be well to make his escape. He himself, however, at last thought that it would be well to make his escape. Ho saw Francis Starks' son driving down the road. The boy had been sent by his grandfather for a doctor. Blanchard seized the horse and then got in the wagon, compelling the son of the man whom he had shot, and who was going for medical aid for his father to drive him (Blanchard) to a man who owed him some money. Just at the top of the hill Blanchard turned and saw the congregation still standing on the church stops i looking at him. Taking off his hat, he was sorry he had shot his father, and peared. Then he told little Starks that he was sorry he had shot his father, and immediately after said he was glad. "It was good enough for the old man if he couldn't mind his own business." Then he added in great glee, "I made Albert go down on his knees and beg like a beggar."

tark: told man dicers in an added in great that then he confessed his love to her, and obtained her promise of marriage, but that this promise she afterward revoked in the presence of her father.

At one of their last interviews in a little pine grove near Savoy, little Clara's brother being present, somebody in the grove fired a pistol and the bullet whizzed close by Blanchard's head. He says that he started to find the assassin but was not able to catch him, but believes the man all paper.

But was late on Sunday afternoon before the people of Savoy realized what kind of a tragedy had taken place, and then an attempt was made to find the man, the ride which he made the Starks buy give him had helped him a good five miles on his way. But the local authorities, to show that they were at last alive, arrested two young men who had example to for Blanchard. But joining town, who knew something of Blanchard, surmised that he would go to Vermont, where he had relatives atives lived. Other parties scoured the mountains all night in a driving rain storm. Deputy Sheriff Gould and a posse on horseback rode up at daybreak Mon-day morning to within a short distance of the house where Blanchard was believed to be. Then one of the posse went to the door and asked if he could buy a horse there. Satisfied that Blanchard was in the house, this man made a signal

> I give up; I have lost my deal." he said, as the officers rushed into the bed-room; "but if the hadn't been so many of you, I should have shot you.

The preliminary hearing was held here yesterday and to-day, but no facts other than those given were brought out. The Luce. To Luce he showed a revolver, and said that he had had some trouble with Charlie Planchard and Francis Starks, and that he was going to shoot them, adding that his name would ring louder in Savoy than ever before. He also told Alfred W. Burnett of Savoy that he had a shot gun, and was then on his way to shoot Francis Starks, that he

Blanchard has a most repulsive face. He has the swagger and loud airs of a country dandy; wears a big silver ring on one of his little fingers; his hair is oiled and puffed out with barbers' curls, and parted very rigidly behind, after the fashion of rural young men. His forehead is very low, his eyes steelly blue, and he has a very faint moustache and matter.

goatee.
The little girl, Clara Starks, is not out The little girl, Clara Starks, is not out of short clothes yet. Her short, yellow hair is cut close around the neck and hangs loosely. She has hardsome dark eyes and a fresh complexion, and in ber called dress and straw sun bonnet looked like a romping school girl who hadn't got over her fondness for dolls yet.

Blanchard in the court room acted in a reckless, bullying fashion yesterday, laughing with his friends, and apparent-ly-perfectly indifferent. His manner has changed completely to-day since the tes-timony has been brought out that he pre-meditated his crime, and he realizes that he is in great danger of being hanged, for he knows that one of the men must

attentions on a young girl in Savoy and was warned away by her father. He went into the woods, took off his coat and vest and smeared them with red paint, and left a degger beside them. Then he went away. The clothes were found and a party made up to search the woods, and at last Blanchard was found in his shirt sleeves. One of the party was so indig-nant that he set his dog on Blanchard, and the coward cried and begged for mercy. He has been a great reader of dime novels and blood-and-thunder sto-

A BIT OF SECRET HISTORY.

Why Grant's Order Removing the Troops from the Packard State House was Never Carried Out.

Col. W. M. Levy has given to the Nachitoches Vindicator an interesting ac-count of some of the inside workings of the Grant Administration at the close of its last term. Concerning the order which President Grant issued to General

which President Grant issued to General Augur for the withdrawal of the troops, Col. Levy says:

On the 2nd of March General Grant showed to us the draft of the order directing the withdrawal of the troops, in accordance with his previously declared intention, which he said he would send to Gen. Augur by telegraph. That General Grant did direct this order to be sent I am fully satisfied and convinced; how or by whom it was suppressed or withheld I am unable to state, and in time, perhaps, a disclosure may be made which will fix the perfidy where it belongs.

There are some curious and interesting facts connected with this matter which the Times can now properly give to the public. The President issued the order mentioned by Colonel Levy. It was sent to General Sherman at 12 m., March 2nd. For some reason the President did not submit the order to the Secretary of War, nor did the Secretary know that it had been issued until by accident he learned that it was in the Adjutant General's hands for transmission. cident he learned that it was in the Adjutant General's hands for transmission to New Orleans. He immediately ordered the Adjutant General not to send dered the Adjutant General not to send the Adjutant General not to send dered the Adjutant General not to send it, as it had not come through "the proper military channels." General Townsend tried to say that "the President and General Sherman—." "D—n the President and Sherman, too," broke in the angry Pennsylvanian; "I am either Secretary of War or I am not. Grant, who is an older soldier, ought to have known better these to de still have known better than to do a thing which is a deliberate insult to me." He which is a deliberate insult to me." He directed General Townsend to notify General Sherman that "the order to General Augur to remove the troops from the State House in Louisiana was withheld by the Secretary of War for sufficient reasons." General Sherman went at once to the President, and said that while he would send the order himself if the President wished, yet as it was one of great importance, it had better go through the proper channels and be signed by the Secretary of War, and that he thought Cameron had better be sent for. The President himself wrote Cameron a The President himself wrote Cameron a note and asked Mr. Luckey, his private Secretary, to be the bearer of it, as the matter was one of great importance. Mr. Cameron immediately went to the White House and found the President and General Sherman awaiting him.
"Cameron," said the President, "I is

"Cameron," said the President, "I issued an order to-day for the removal of the troops from the Louisiana State House. I learn that you have suppressed it. Why did you do this?" "Mr. President," said the Secretary, "you are an old soldier and a very distinguished one. I do not believe you would put an insult on me; yet I find you disregarding the plainest principle of official etiquette by transmitting orders which should go through my hands, without my knowledge or consent. As the Secretary of edge or consent. As the Secretary of War I rank General Sherman. He is my subordinate: He has no eight to for-Your conduct was irregular. I stopped the order. If you insist upon its being cent by General Sherman, I shell notify General Augur to disregard any orders not signed by me. While I am Secretary of War I am entitled to the consideration that belongs to the services. tion that belongs to the position. If it is not accorded me by my subordinates I will take care to see that its neglect is

will take care to see that its neglect is properly resented."

General Sherman's face was a study. Upon the point of etiquette Cameron was right. The President sat still, his face as motionless and impassive as that of Secretary Stanton that stood near his right hand, carved in stone. As Cameron rose to go, he said: "Mr. President, I have only two more days to serve in your Cabinet. If you desire my resignation, it is at your service." There happened to be an old Louisiana college friend and class-mate of Cameron's in Washington. As this gentleman's per-Washington. As this gentleman's per-sonal relations with Cameron were of a character that gave him the entree to the war office at any hour, be was requested to find out what the matter was. "Don," he said, "what is the hitch in that order of Grant's. I know it was issued at 12 m. to-day, and I also know that it has never left the city." The Secretary replied that Grant had tried to send the plied that Grant had tried to send the order without his knowledge and that he had stopped it. He said that while he was a Republican, he felt that there ought to be a change in the management of Southern affairs; that be had withheld the order as much from personal reason and a feeling that he had not been treated as he should have been in the matter as anything also. Two days after matter as anything else. Two days after this Cameron went out of office with Grant.—New Orleans Times.

"OH MY, IT'S DAD."-A laughable incident occurred recently, which caused much sport, and the circumstances of

An old gentleman who had two handsome daughters was so cautious of his charge that he would not permit them to keep the company of young men. However, they adopted the following expedient to enjoy the company of their lovers:

After the old man had retired to rest, the girls would hang a sheet out of the second story window, and Jim and Charley would seize hold of it, and with the assistance of the side would the second story with the se sistance of the girls would thus gain ensistance of the girls would thus gain en-trance. 'It so happened last Sunday ovening that the girls hung out the sheet ladder too early, for the old man, by some ill wind, was accidentally out of doors, and happening to come around the corner of the house, and spying the sheet dangling from the window could not con-inctive the meaning of its hairs the caure the meaning of its being there. So he caught hold and endeavored to bring it down. The girls above unposing it to be the boya, began to hoist and did not discover the mistake until the old man's bald head was level with the sill, when one of them exclaimed, "Oh my it's dad!" and let go her hold, which frightened the sister, and she let go the sheet and down came the old man on the sheet and down came the old man on the stone side walk, breaking his wrist and tearing his unmentionables. His cries brought out the household and several neighbors, (and there he laid jist as fat as mud.) They removed him into the house. He is now busy cogitating whether to let the girls have their beaux in the parker or to the the repursion for in the parlor or to sue the young men for damages. The boys haven's been round to offer any sympathy and probably won't until the old gent feels easier.

Mock Oyster Fritters.—Wash and grate some roots of salsify; served with pepper and salt. To a cupint of the grated root add one-half cup is mith, a well-beaten egg and prepared flour enough to make a not very still batter. Drop a spoonful at a time is to boiling drippings and cook until a delicate brown.

The comfort of its possession is very frequently offset by the annoyance occasioned by the continual crying of the Baby. Crying, however, is the child's only method of suggesting that it suffers with discomfort and pain, and at once ceases when the cause is (as it should be) promptly removed by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Sold everywhere. 25 cents per bottle.